THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1808. No. 1142.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Genuine Preparations.

JUST received, from the proprietor's Patent and Family Medicine Warehouse, New-York, and for sale by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front, between Market & Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions. Thousands are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of impirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints-----dear bought experience has taught that oily and heating medicines, joined with strong opiates(or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects. A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Whooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the doses so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECTED CASES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1806.

Being desirous to make public, for the good of others, the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation—add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption.—The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me, and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir. *GEO. BENNER, jun.*

No. 11, Budd-st. Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee, New-York.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which, there is reason to believe, have, within NINE YEARS past, cured upwards of Two Hundred Thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

LETTER

From the Rev. J. Molther, Minister of the Moravian Church in Yorktown.

YORKTOWN, Jan. 4, 1802.

Dear Sir,—Doctor Hamilton's Lozenges having been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether, by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of the Lozenges, agreeable to the directions, which carried off a substance, to all appearance mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals, not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and, though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on a belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults. I am sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN MOLTHER.

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from mercury, or any other pernicious or offensive ingredients, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

The Anodine Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

For debilitated constitutions.

TAKE NOTICE.

Imitations of the above Medicines will probably be offered for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *Anthony Beelen*, in Front Street, agent for the sale of the genuine preparations:—As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

Hannah Lee,

Widow of the late Proprietor.

March 30, 1808

From the (Greensburgh) Farmers Register.

WE plain farmers, Mr. Graham, have not much time to spend in looking after news: we believe it more usefully employed in attending to our farms, and laying up the produce thereof in our barns, to pay ourselves for the trouble of raising it, and increase the sum of national wealth. Still however, we must have an eye on what is doing in the way of politics, for we consider ourselves quite as much interested, as any other portion of the community, that things should go on smoothly. Enquiring of a friend in town, the other day, "what news?" He put into my hand a large bundle of newspapers, which he said were of different kinds, that as he knew me to be an obstinate old fellow that would think as I pleased, I might have an opportunity to hear what was said on all sides. The papers on perusal, I found, filled with accounts of "numerous and respectable meetings," held in different counties, for the purpose of fixing on a suitable candidate to succeed governor M'Kean. At some of these meetings (although not I believe, remarkable either for the number, or respectability of those who composed them) Mr. Snyder was recommended, as the best man; Mr. Spayd, at other meetings, was named the favorite; and a great number avowed their intention to support Mr. Ross. Three years ago, I had voted against Snyder, because it was then said, that he was brought forward being a German, as most likely to secure German votes; not on account of his superior talents or popularity, for indeed we hardly knew any thing about the man until that occasion started him into public view—The party by whom he was thus noticed, had connected with their opposition to governor M'Kean, a desire to call a convention for altering the present constitution of this state to suit their views either of improvement or ambition.

I was particularly displeased with this design, because I was very sure, and all my substantial neighbours were so too, that the constitution produced no evils which materially affected us, and we thought it best to endeavor to keep ourselves well, while we were certain that we were so. The friends of Mr. Snyder on the present occasion, seem anxious, I perceive, to keep their contemplated change as much as possible out of view. This is politic, as far as it regards the election in this county; for the reflecting disposition, and steady habits of the people of Westmoreland, are well known to be averse to any fundamental alterations in those institutions under which they acknowledge themselves happy and free. Indeed, I myself, began to think it scarcely possible that any set of men could be so infatuated by the love of change, as to persist in endeavors to persuade us into their discontent at our present prosperous condition, and to make experiments which while they present only remote and doubtful advantages, put at risk all those blessings which we already have in possession. It happened however, that my bundle of papers, contained an Aurora, in which was an "Address from the democratic committee of Philadelphia." The perusal of this address has afforded me the alarming conviction, that the designs against our constitution are far from being laid aside, for they are in this paper openly avowed, and artfully, insidiously defended. The executive branch of this instrument is directly attacked, because too much power is placed in the hands of the governor. Now, such powers as are exercised by the governor being necessary, as I conceive, where could they be placed, with more propriety than in the hands of that officer, impeachable as he is by the house of representatives, and amenable to us, the people, every three years? These are checks upon his power that few governors will venture to disregard; and with such checks, I feel no kind of apprehension, that liberty is in any danger. The independence of the judges is bitterly inveighed against, as an alarming evil, in the eyes of this committee. If any grievances are felt under our judicial system, they may be fairly ascribable to a want of proper organization of the courts. Gov. M'Kean has often pointed out the defects and suggested such improvements in the system as would have completely done away all the difficulties complained of. If there is a real desire to have these difficulties removed, why then have all improvements been invariably opposed by Simon Snyder, and his friends? Strange disposition of party, to declaim against a system, and refuse to amend it! It is the constitution which is aimed at, for the independence of judges is a vital principle therein, For my own part, I have never been able to see any danger from this quarter. Judges have no influence except by their opinions. They have neither command of purse, nor sword. A man must be jealous indeed of his liberty, who labors under apprehension from a few old gentlemen, in black coats and cocked hats, whose only attendance are a sheriff, with a white rod, and a few constables to keep order in court. It appears to me on the other hand, to be highly to our advantage, that they should be entirely uninfluenced by any other considerations, except those which regard the furtherance of justice between man and man. If a judge by a decision displeasing to some influential men, were liable to be displaced, it would require more firmness than we find in men generally, to resist the influence which the probable loss of office would have on his mind. Suppose a citizen, sued for a libel against the governor, or some great man high in the favor of the governor, and the judge who tries the cause holds his office at the pleasure of the governor, will he not feel unwilling to offend by a decision against his master? Might not the justice of the case give way before the love of office, and the innocent man be crushed to please a tyrant, and secure a judge's seat? Hence it was considerd proper, that judges should be free from fear or favor. Liable however, to impeachment for misconduct in office.

It is not surprising, that they who declaim against courts, should also attack juries.—"*What is the boasted trial by jury?*—A mere NAME!" say this democratic committee.

The trial by jury a mere name indeed, well said I, how wonderfully a plain unlettered man may be deceived. I had truly always considered trial by jury one of the strongest securities the citizen possessed against usurpation and tyranny—an institution handed down to us from our ancestors as an invaluable inheritance; but such old republican ideas will not I find, suit the temper of our modern reformers. I will never object to a prudent and rational mode of redress for what are really felt to be grievances; but I cannot give my consent to call a convention, where there is manifested such a disposition to cut up by the roots—totally destroy insitutions founded in what I conceive to be wisdom, and producing the best effects on the community. I became then completely convinced, that as it was right to vote against Snyder in 1805, it must be equally so now. Nay, I go further, and insist on it to be the duty of every good citizen to oppose with all his influence, a measure so pregnant with the most dreadful consequences, as to call a convention in the present distracted and violent state of the public mind.

The name of Mr. Spayd, next presented itself to me, and I was really much pleased at observing both parties gave him a good private character; although he does not seem to have the public voice for governor, as much as perhaps he deserves. But this may arise from his not being well known throughout the state—on another occasion, without doubt, he may be a successful applicant for public favor, and indeed I think he has a fair claim upon it. Having thus rejected Snyder, because I would not be an instrument in the work of destruction; and Spayd not being likely to succeed, I was left somewhat at a stand to know what was best to be done—an old friend, a neighbour of mine, in whose judgment I had great confidence, at this moment, called to chat a while with me, as he was often accustomed to do.—We had both served on the frontiers, and witnessed the distressing scenes which the tomahawk and scalping knife, in the hands of the murdering savages, had too often produced.—I knew him always a firm friend to his country; although between him and myself there was a difference of political opinion—he rather leaned towards being a federalist, for he voted for Ross in '99. I had been a pretty warm stickler for M'Kean. You seem to be in a deep study, neighbour, said he; pray what are you puzzling your brains about? the embargo, I suppose, and the fine price of flour! No, answered I, that is a matter I leave to Mr. Jefferson and congress—it is too deep for me, we feel it is true, that it presses rather hard but we hope for the best, and bear it as patiently as we can. The election is what I have been considering, and I dont find it a very easy matter to make up my mind about it. I then stated all my objections against a vote for Snyder, as you have already seen, in my plain way, which he listened to with much patience.—Well, says he, what difficulty can you labour under now?—Mr. Ross is a man you cannot object to on account of his enmity to the constitution you seem so fond of. He was an active and useful member of the convention which formed it—his talents were conspicuous there, as they will always be, wherever he has an opportunity to display them. I have no doubt at all, said I, of his talents, I know and believe them to be fully equal to any office in our gift—but is he a republican? He was so considered, answered he, when we sent him to the convention, and when the republicans elected him to represent this great state in the senate of the United States; they, I presume, had no doubt of his principles. True, said I, but has he not swerved from them since; has he not been called tory, aristocrat, British partizan, and would these names have been called, if there had been no ground for them? My friend, answered the old man, it is an easy and very common thing to call hard names; they are often in the mouths of those who have little else to say. Nothing is more frequently

observed now a days, than an attempt to answer the most solid arguments, or the most self-evident truths, by stigmatizing those who advance them, with some unpopular epithet.—When that great man, that pure and unadulterated American, General Washington, issued his proclamation of neutrality, shortly after the commencement of the French revolution; the measure displeased a great many, who were unable to answer the solid reasons on which it was founded. They, no doubt, carried away by an enthusiasm for the French cause, could see no good motives for an act, which had a direct and inevitable tendency to keep us out of the war. I remember perfectly well what abuse was thrown on him at that time—no names were too hard; aristocrat, tory, British partizan, were mild terms in comparison with what were used. So throughout every act of his administration; and yet you will confess he was right, and not an honest upright citizen now believes him ever to have been actuated by any other passion than the most exalted love of country. Now, I fancy, as Mr. Ross has always been known as one of the supporters of the Washington administration, these hard names may have been applied to him with as little reason in the one case, as in the other.—At least, I have always been at a loss to discover what evidence he had given in any part of his conduct, to justify a plain rational mind in the inference that he was not a friend to his country. Indeed my friend we are too apt to be governed by names. In my time, I have more than once observed very improper things passed over very lightly, because they happened to be done in the name of republicanism; and on the other hand some good things condemned, because the authors of them were called tories. I confess, answered I, that your remarks are very just. My prejudices on this head are not so strong as perhaps you imagine—they have been giving way gradually to observations on the conduct of the men so abused—I see in them neighbours and acquaintances, good citizens and faithful friends, and have no more reason to doubt their patriotism than my own. They must be friends to our constitution. We cannot attribute their voting for M'Kean at the last election to any other motive than a desire to support it. They could not be supposed very much attached to him: who to say the least, seemed pretty strongly to partake of the prejudices against them. Now, however, they say, he has altered his opinions, and is decidedly a supporter of James Ross, as governor.—True, said my friend, and I am acquainted with a great many stiff republicans of 1799, that have also changed their opinions, and are in favor of Mr. Ross. Nay, many of them go so far as to assert, that our safety depends on his election. I feel glad to hear this, said I, for if Mr. Ross owes his election to the exertions of our old republicans—he will hardly make an ungrateful return to them, or act in such a way as to justify the suspicions heretofore entertained of him. Indeed I feel pretty well satisfied, that his pleasant, easy manners, and conciliating temper, may do much towards abating the violence of party. I know him to be extremely easy of access, and to have at all times a perfect command of himself. Besides, hang it, he is from among us backwoods men—has all his property here, and no doubt will render our country some service in the way of roads and cleaning our rivers, which we want; for in truth, much money has already been appropriated for improving the state, very little of which has ever reached this western part of it.

We had much conversation of this kind, which terminated however, in a removal of all my scruples, and I told my old friend positively that James Ross should have my vote at the next election—that it may be a fortunate one is the sincere wish of a

REPUBLICAN FARMER.

A LIKENESS,

In a feature of Mr. Jefferson's character and that of Napoleon.

Mr. Jefferson induced the people of America to believe that he was an enemy to executive influence and power; yet caused the same people to put him in possession of more power than ever was possessed by any other president of the United States.

Napoleon induced the army of France to believe he was the enemy of Crowns; yet caused the same army to put him in possession of one, with more power than any other crowned head in Europe.

Mr. Jefferson told the Americans that under his administration, they should have more liberty, enjoy all the comforts of life and pay less taxes; yet he has not only deprived them of the liberty of trading to all foreign nations, but even from one port to another in their own country, and thereby deprived them of the comforts they did enjoy, and laid the heaviest of taxes upon them by causing their produce and shipping to rot on their hands, or to be sold for a song.

Napoleon told the people of every nation whose territory he entered, that he came as their *friend* to secure them in their *rights* and *priveleges*, and yet he took the lives of thousands of every nation he thus entered, deprived them of every right and privilege they enjoyed, and universally laid a military tax of many millions upon the inhabitants.

☞ QUERE. May it not have been a discovery of *this likeness* that induced the great Napoleon to create Mr. Jefferson a member of his *Legion of Honour*, and this creation that induced Mr. Jefferson to keep secret from congress the conduct of his great friend towards this country!

AN OBSERVER.

N. B. There is another feature in which there is not the least likness.

Mr. Jefferson flies from personal danger.
Napoleon rushes fearless upon it.

Trenton Fed.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1808.

*** The Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette requests those indebted for subscription, advertisements, &c. to make payment without further delay. On examining his books he finds that a number of subscribers are in arrears for 6, 8, and 10 years. Whether this is owing to neglect, or a determination not pay, the injury is the same. The editor is therefore determined, to put all accounts of more than one year's standing, which may remain unpaid on the 15th of September next, into suit, so that they may be collected in the most summary and speedy manner.

The abominable, and improbable falsehood contained in the last Commonwealh, which states, that *Thirteen hundred dollars have been transmitted to this place, to aid the progress of bribery and corruption, and to defray the electioneering expences of the federal candidate*, shews the desperate means to which the Snyderite faction is reduced to support their candidate; as well as the despicable opinion they entertain of the people; by supposing that they could be so grossly imposed upon.—This, with other late publications, would lead us to believe, that all their boasted principles are reduced to one,—*the principle of lying*; and that the creed to be imposed on the people, by their self-styled *friends*, is to be simplified into—WE BELIEVE IN LYING.—These democrats know the charge to be false; and therefore to evade the punishment due the authors of such a criminal libel, they make the charge general, and introduce it with—"*We understand;*" but intend that it shall have the same effect as if pointed specially at every individual, and directly made. Whether the subterfuge they have attempted will protect them, I do not pretend to have sufficient law knowledge to determine; nor is it easy to decide whether such loose libels ought to be seriously attended to.

When these libellers make direct charges, and single out their object, it might be supposed that their accusations would have at least some plausible grounds or circumstantial evidence to support them; but what is the issue upon trial, when a suit is brought, and the cause comes for a decision, before a jury of the country? If Mr. Ross or Mr. Pickering sues, what is the defence, what is the proof brought forward? Why plainly this—the defendant's counsel is prevailed upon by his client (who cannot produce the shadow of evidence to support the charge) to come forward and say, *that there was no ground for it, that it was an electioneering trick, and that the plaintiff's character was too fair and too well established to be injured by any such publication.*

If governor Lewis of New-York, (differing with these gentlemen upon some points in politicks, but generally friendly to our republican institutions) sues in order to preserve his character from the foul abuse and malignant slander, of the same malicious set of libellers in that state, what is the event there? No defence can be supported; the culprit is immersed by an independent jury, of all political parties, in heavy damages, is thrown into prison, and from thence appeals to the mercy of the man he has so grossly injured, and by his clemency is restored to liberty. To all independent citizens these cases must shew the credit that is due to such loose and general charges and the contempt in which their authors ought to be held.

The following *precious confession* is taken from the Democratic Press, printed in Philadelphia, by John Binns. This Binns is a renegado Englishman, who, for his crimes, was obliged to fly his country; he is now the zealous supporter and bosom friend of SIMON SNYDER. As for what Binns says of an English party, it is denied that any such exists, in the United States, and we defy the whole horde of Democrats to prove it.

This precious confession of Binns, taken in connection with Snyder's declaration "*that the common people had no right to vote, and that a change ought to be made,*" shews the deadly hostility of the Snyderites to the rights and liberty of the people.

From the Democratic Press.

"I believe there is not a man in America who does not belong to a FRENCH PARTY, or an English one." "I ACKNOWLEDGE I BELONG TO THE FORMER."

Communication.

MORE MIS-STATEMENT.

IT seems that the enemies of Mr. Ross, and the constitution, are not satisfied with mere hints, about his voting for the sedition, alien and naturalization laws; they have gone so far as to assert that he not only voted in support of these laws, but that he *spoke* in their favor. The address of the Pittsburgh democratic committee is before the public. In this committee we find the names of some men, who ought to possess *truth*, for they are conspicuous members of the Presbyterian church; men who ought not to be ignorant, for they have undertaken to direct their fellow citizens; yet in the address of this committee, we find these lines—"As to Mr. Ross' support of the alien and sedition laws, his speeches in their favor are to be found on the files of almost every federal newspaper printed at that time." Now for the facts. By turning to the journals of the senate for the year 1797—8, it will be found that Mr. Ross applied for leave of absence, on the 26th of April, 1798, and was absent to the end of the session, which lasted till the 16th July.

The same day, Mr. Hillhouse's motion respecting aliens was referred to a committee, who reported a bill on the 4th of May, EIGHT days after Mr. Ross left the Senate.—See Journal, page 269.

Mr. Lloyd's bill respecting sedition, originated in the senate, on the 26th of June, exactly EIGHT weeks, after Mr. Ross left the senate.—Page 388.

The bill respecting naturalization, originated in the house of representatives, and was sent for the first time, to the senate, on the 22d of May, FOUR weeks after Mr. Ross left the senate.—Page 291.

Bill for direct taxes, originated in the house of representatives, and was brought to the senate on the 2d of July, NINE weeks after Mr. Ross left the house.--Page 413.

This bill passed into a law on the 14th July, nearly THREE MONTHS after Mr. Ross left the capital.---Page 473.

These are the facts, and the journals of the senate are the best arguments against those unprecedented assertions of the committee; if they proceeded from ignorance of the circumstances, as honest men, they ought to come forward and confess their mis statements; if on the contrary, they were guilty of a wilful breach of truth, they will continue silent, and suffer the address to remain a monument of their falshood. So far was Mr. Ross from assisting in these laws, he was not present when they originated, when they were discussed, or when they passed into laws; so far from making speeches on the occasion, he was 300 miles from the spot.---To prove this the Journals of the senate may be seen at the office of this Gazette.

What they mean by the direct tax, I dont know; I suspect they dont know themselves; this tax is for two millions of dollars; Mr. Jefferson's administration has not repealed it; it is a law now; so far from repealing it, they passed an act on the 16th March, 1802, to enforce the collection of this tax, and for the sale of lands of delinquents; this is a curious way of repealing a law, passing a second to aid and assist its operation. Mr. Ross had been at home nearly three months when the law was made; it was passed 10 years ago, and has never been repealed; Mr. Jefferson collected the arrearages, in place of advising its repeal. We call upon the committee to come out and give one reason for their conduct; one single sentence of Mr. Ross's speeches on the alien and naturalization laws; this they cannot do; when they were proposed, Mr. Ross had left the senate, and returned to Pittsburgh.

To Brigadier General BAIRD.

SIR,

BRAVERY and truth are the peculiar attributes of a soldier; you claim this name by the favour of your fellow citizens; how then can you reconcile with this, the late address of the Pittsburgh Democratic Committee, to which your name, as one of that committee, is subscribed; in that address, amongst many other gross mis-statements, it is declared, that "Mr. Ross not only supported the alien and naturalization laws, but that he made speeches in their favour." As you have become a member of a committee, you ought to be politician enough to know the history of those laws; they were *suggested* and *originated* in the senate, long after Mr. Ross obtained leave of absence; so far from making a speech on this occasion, Mr. Ross was with his family in Pittsburgh, when they were discussed; yet, sir, you have said his speeches are to be found in the federal newspapers of that time; if this assertion proceeded from ignorance of facts, you are not fit to be a member of a political committee; if they arose from a contempt of truth, you are unfit to hold a commission, whose soul is honor. A soldier, general Baird, will always spurn at deception; as a soldier then and honest man you must prove your assertion, or come out and acknowledge their error in the same public manner in which they were made, otherwise you will stand convicted of a falsehood, and liable to an arrest. AN OFFICER.

A suit having been instituted in this county against Mr. Joseph Davis, for slanderous words spoken of James Ross, Esq. we hope the public opinion will be suspended until a determination can be had. We avoid saying any thing on the merits of the cause, and even this note should not have appeared, were it not to silence those who are industriously circulating a report, that the suit has been discontinued by the friends of Mr. Ross.

Franklin Repository.

We have just heard that the ship-carpenters and rope-makers, and "long-shore men" in Philadelphia, who are all beginning to be ruined by the embargo, have had a large meeting, and have agreed to support *James Ross*, for Governor.—*Lan. Jour.*

No. VIII.

To the People of the western part of Pennsylvania.

THE situation to which we are reduced, is obviously critical; I have laid down what in my soul I think the transactions that led to this situation; I think we may be extricated, with care, but I think there is but one way of doing this; I flatter myself as this way is so plain, it will be followed generally; no citizen, after the election, can say with truth, that he has been led astray.

James Ross, Esq. who is proposed as our next Governor, has the interest and prosperity of our state next his heart; he has spent a great part of his life in a public capacity, in the service of his country, and from long habit and from his talents, he is plainly the best calculated of most of our citizens to be placed at the head of our government, at a time when judgment and knowledge are both indispensible. The United States are threatened in many ways by the different powers of Europe, amidst the variety of danger, many plans have been fallen upon by the general government to secure us from the storm; these experiments, as Jefferson calls them, have all been fruitless, and have all been marked by an unveiled partiality for the French nation; in point of external security, we are just where we were 15 months ago; but as to internal prosperity, we are much changed; the course of medicine our country has undergone, from our political quacks, has reduced our system to such a degree that we are ready to sink beneath any power whatever; if a favoring breeze should waft a French army to our shores, Napoleon would have little trouble in adding us to the confederacy of the Rhine. To all these experiments and wild expedients, Mr. Ross has been strongly opposed; of the last one, the embargo, his sentiments have been expressed with the utmost force; it is described by him as an unnecessary resort, and ruinous measure; he foresaw the consequences that would follow, and that no good could possibly accrue from it; the misery caused by such measures, and their futility with respect to England, have been canvassed by himself and friends, often while in the senate; the virtue of an embargo was always the favorite theme of Mr. Jefferson; and as often as he broached the subject, were his ideas opposed by the cogent reasoning of Mr. Ross, and his colleagues; yet the law has passed, and his predictions are verified.

It must be the ardent wish of every citizen to have the horrors of this law removed as soon as possible; the heads of the general government have given it as their opinion that it will last for some years; heaven forbid!—if it should continue we are irretrievably gone; however, this opinion of the heads of department, is sufficient to shew that they will not exert themselves in its repeal; it shews they assent to its policy, and approve of its continuance; we have then but one hope, but one expedient. The influence of the governments of the different states, on that of the union, would be extremely material, if properly exerted; there are a thousand ways in which an impression might be given to the administration of the whole, by the wise and prudent measures of a few of the states; withholding a blind sanction from such dangerous acts, would tend eminently to arrest their progress. Mr. Ross is actuated by an antipathy to this law, and possesses abilities to counteract, as much as an individual government can, the fatal effects which flow from it; his long experience and talents enable him to point out with judgment its evils, and prescribe a remedy; the exertions of a private man of sound mind are serviceable; but when those exertions emanate from a man in the conspicuous situation of the governor of a state, they become objects of importance and of notice to the union generally; those exertions as governor, it will be the interest as well as inclination of Mr. Ross, to make; it will be acting in consistency with his general professions, and serviceable to his private interest as a landholder; his exertions, from his political knowledge, will be well pointed, and in conjunction with the New-England states, who are, if possible, more interested, Pennsylvania may hope, by proper remonstrance, to have this heavy tax, the embargo, removed.

What, on the other hand, will be the consequence of Snyder's election?—A change in the constitution which we do not want, and a continuation of the embargo, as far as lays in his power. Mr. Snyder is one of those characters, who are led more by party than principle; he puts implicit confidence in the acts of our administration and of his own party, and does not think it necessary to enquire into the benefits or evils that may flow from them, to the majority of his country; he in fact does not possess either abilities or talents to discern the true interests of our country, or separate them from party prejudice; he is wavering in principle, and the very kind of man to be made the tool of a junto. During the debates in the convention, he advocated measures and principles diametrically opposite to those that mark his professions now. Mr. Snyder may be a good private citizen, but he is too ignorant and prejudiced to be at the head of a government like that of Pennsylvania; his late unbounded praises lavished on the embargo, are a proof of both; when he put his name to the article approving this law, did he speak the interest and language of our farmers? No, he did not. Had he taken a view of the misery caused by it through the whole state, as an honest man and representative of the people, he could not have stepped forward, and declared in so official a manner, that Pennsylvania was satisfied with the embargo; she was not satisfied, and scarcely an individual now exists amongst us, who does not deprecate the dreadful measure; yet Simon Snyder, without consulting his constituents, or even looking through the state for reasons, blindly addressed his thanks to government, and hailed the law as beneficiol and good.—'Twas by such conduct as this that the embargo has remained so long; a few individuals in the different assemblies through the union, have taken upon themselves to give the sentiments of the whole people, and probably the general government supposing they were so instructed by their constituents, continued, on this encouragement, to increase the number of supplemments and amendments. If the different legislatures, in place of this approval, had waited until they saw the effects of the embargo, and then presented respectful and firm remonstrances to the legislature of the union, the first act of the embargo would never have been fortified by those numerous and unheard of supplements, which have taken from it the character of a common embargo, and made it operate as an absolute non-intercourse, and destroyer of commerce. This ought to have been the conduct of Snyder, as he assumes the name of friend of the people; if he were the real friend of the people, he never could be the friend of the embargo. From his late conduct then we must expect that he will persevere to sanction the embargo policy; this from the governor of such a state as Pennsylvania

will be dangerous; it will have great effect in prolonging the evils. It is therefore our duty to fix upon a man whose sentiments are averse from this act, and whose capacity is equal to the task of extricating us; a man whose interest lies among us, and who is affected by the same causes that affect the whole of us;—this man is our fellow citizen, James Ross.

FABIUS.

REPLY
OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMITTEE
TO THE
Democratic Committee of Allegheny County.

IN the last number of the Commonwealth, published on the 3d instant, we have observed an address to the Democratic Republicans of Allegheny county, signed by Thomas Baird, William Gazzam, James Kerwin, John Johnston and William M'Candless, who call themselves "a general committee of correspondence," and profess to feel it their duty to lay facts and arguments before their constituents; as well as to refute the slanders and misrepresentations of those who are opposed to the election of Mr. Snyder.

In the course of their address, they have assailed us with great acrimony, and in many instances denied the correctness of our statements; we therefore make no apolgy for giving to the public a vindication of ourselves; which, while it fully justifies us, will necessarily expose the hypocricy, malignity, and falshood of those who have chosen to attack us.

The democratic committee begin by asserting, that we have published garbled extracts from the minutes of the convention:

This is false:—the votes are fairly published; the different propositions are literally given: the names accurately transcribed.—If there be any unfairness, why not point it out?

This committee, who now so loudly censure Mr. Ross's vote on the religious test, have, time after time, supported Mr. Gallatin as a member of congress, for this district;—he and Mr. Ross voted in the same way on this question; the journals of the convention which we have published prove this beyond all denial; yet the very men who condemn Mr. Ross for his vote, have full confidence in Mr. Gallatin, who gave the same vote. If there be not inconsistency, insincerity and hypocricy, in this conduct, we would wish to hear of better motives to which it may be ascribed.

We did say in a former address, "that some members of the convention were displeased with a departure from the test in the old constitution; others thought that no religious test ought to be required; others insisted that the proposed section was but merely a nominal and not a real test: that there was no injunction to require it of any officer; nor would it exclude infidels, because they would make any declaration that could be required."

The democratic committee, in observing upon *this*, expressly state, that the test in the old constitution of 1776, did require every assemblyman and other official characters, to make a declaration of their belief in one God, the creator and governor of the universe, the rewarder of the good, and the punisher of the wicked; and that the scriptures of the old and new testaments were given by divine inspiration;—but they assert that this opened a door to "deception by infidels and unbelievers, who might be tempted to make this declaration with a view of gratifying their ambition:"—that to restrain and prevent this deception, the committee who reported the new constitution, introduced the test against which Mr. Ross voted; and that "every professor of the Christian religion was and is deeply concerned in retaining the words of the second test which Mr. Ross voted to strike out."—These are their words—what is the fact?—

The first constitution provided that there should be a profession of belief in the sacred scriptures, and in the Christian religion:—that this should be made before entering into office:

The test in the present constitution does not require belief in the Christian religion, nor in any of the sacred writings; it opens the door to Jews, Pagans, Mahometans, Deists, and every description of men, except Atheists, who cannot be restrained by any test;—yet the democratic committee are hardy enough to assert that this new test was intended to guard against unbelievers; and that the professors of Christianity are deeply interested in it!!! This is so manifestly absurd, that no man of sense can be misled by it, especially when he reflects, that the new test has been considered a dead letter, and no use has been made of it under the present constitution. All that the democratic committee say, respecting the obligation of an oath, the administration of justice, and the sanctity of checks upon the consciences of public men, might have had weight, were the old test, of 1776, retained in the present constitution; but as the case stood before the convention, there was obviously no such question. It was probably better to have been silent altogether on the subject of religious tests, than to expunge the belief in the Christian religion, required by the old constitution, and introduce a provision so vague and inefficient as that which we now have. We are persuaded that all real friends of the Christian religion will think so, and we know that this is the fixed opinion of many of its most enlightened professors.

The democratic committee, finding that their Beaver brethren had asserted a manifest untruth, respecting Mr. Ross's activity in framing the excise law, are obliged in some sort to acknowledge the blunder; but by way of apology, they say that some of his particular friends held appointments under that law, and that he was their firm and zealous supporter;—they do not pretend to say that Mr. Ross had any influence in the appointments of any of the officers under that law; and we do not see any reason for being dissatisfied with him if he continued in habits of friendship with men in office, of whom he thought well before they had any office. This is a pitiful evasion of the contempt which must necessarily fall on those who originally published that he was active in producing the law.

The democratic committee further assert—"that Mr. Ross's speeches in favour of the alien and sedition law are to be found in almost every federal newspaper:"—"That he proved himself on that occasion a most bitter and unrelenting enemy to foreigners:"—"That a few days before the final question was taken on these laws he retired to Pittsburgh."

They also refer to the journals of the senate for Mr. Ross's vote to raise a standing army of 14,000 men in time of peace, to eat out the substance, and abridge the liberty of the country.

When these men thus refer to the journals of the senate, we are to suppose that they have carefully examined them before this assertion was made; if they did not, their assertion was rash, wicked, and unworthy of confidence; if they did examine the journals, we affirm that they have deliberately and wilfully published what they knew to be false:—and to decide the question between us we have left a copy of the journal at the house of ROBERT SPENCER, innkeeper, Pittsburgh, where all may read it and judge for themselves.

From this journal it appears that on the 26th of April, 1798, Mr. Ross obtained leave of absence, and he did not return to Congress till the end of the session which closed on the 16th July, 1798.—Vide Jour. page 253.

The bill respecting aliens originated in the senate, and was reported by a select committee on the 4th May, 1798.—Page 269.

The bill respecting naturalization of foreigners, originated in the house of representatives and was sent from thence to the senate, on the 22d May, 1798.—Page 291.

The bill respecting sedition, originated in the senate, on the 26th June, 1798.—Page 388.

At no discussion of any of these bills, therefore, was Mr. Ross present; nor could he possibly have made any speeches in support of them; or proved by his conduct that he was a bitter enemy of foreigners;---these are all the invention of the committee, who by their appeal to the journals, are thus self-convicted of making and publishing a most unfounded calumny:—and who if they have any sense of honor or shame, must be afraid to meet the eyes of the honest people of this county that they have attempted to inflame and mislead.

Let us see how they are borne out in their assertion respecting the standing army in time of peace:

This law authorised the raising of twelve regiments "for and during the continuance of the existing differences between the United States and the French republic, unless sooner discharged."—Vide 2d section of the act of congress, 4th vol. page 219.

The law states that differences existed between the U. States and France: it authorizes an enlistment only for the term of continuance of differences:---Is this a standing army in time of peace?---could a single soldier be retained after the differences were settled?---Certainly not. But the law reserved the right of discharging them sooner; and they were discharged in *May*, 1800. If this be a standing army in time of peace, then is *Mr.* Jefferson's late addition of 6000 to our establishment, also a standing army in time of peace; this is an exact copy of the other, and as we said formerly, so we say again, that if the law of 1798 was wrong, the law of 1808 cannot possibly be right. Both are measures of caution and preparation, in times of difficulty and danger, and both may be well justified by the circumstances under which they were enacted.

The democratic committee next proceed to assert, "that Mr. Ross's support of the law laying a direct tax is equally notorious and capably of proof as his votes for raising a standing army in time of peace:"---"That the law imposing direct taxes was not repealed till after the election of Mr. Jefferson," and "That the law was repealed against the will of Mr. *Ross* and his federal colleagues who voted for its continuance."

Now what will the people say to this committee when they find that not one word of all this is true:

The law imposing direct taxes originated in the house of Representatives (being a money bill it could not originate in the senate) it was sent to the senate on the 2d July, 1798—vide Jour. page 413. The tax was for two millions of Dollars;—The law never has been repealed neither before nor since the election of Mr. Jefferson;—But since the election of Mr. Jefferson, his political friends have passed an act on the 16th March, 1802, to enforce the collection of this tax, and have persisted in collecting it:—---There never was any vote given by Mr. Ross or his federal colleagues against its repeal, for no repeal was ever attempted. The whole story is altogether false and utterly destitute of any plausible support, yet it is by these and other audacious falehoods like these, that the credulous and unwary are intended to be led away by designing demagogues.

We are next told that our resources are incompetent to create a navy, that can cope with Great Britain; wonderful reasoning; we are not to attempt self defence because there are bullies that can beat us in a pitched battle!! we must not resist when insulted because the aggressor, is stronger than we, provided he was clear of all other adversaries!!---Those who are prepared to sacrifice commerce altogether, those who would willingly shut up our ports against England at the command of France, may reason in this way, but we are persuaded the American sentiment is far otherwise.

Lastly we are told by the democratic committee—that the assertions respecting the destruction of the constitution of Pennsylvania, are gross and willful falsehoods, calculated to alarm the fears of the credulous, and to operate on the passions of the unwary;—since 1805, it has been employed as an auxilary on all occasions.

It cannot be denied by the members of the Democratic committee that they were the advocates of Snyder and convention in 1805:—all the country knows this;—when or where did they change their politicks?—what has converted them?—why do they now desist from an open attack on the constitution, and proceed by mine and sap? Their Philadelphia friends, Duane and Leib, in their address of the 4th June last, are more open and manly; they avow their determination to have such alterations as can be made by a convention only, why do the democratic committee here differ from their great leaders? or can it be that the do differ?—no, there is no difference; nothing but a sense of fear that the people will again repel the attempt to change the constitution keeps these men silent on the subject;—They are conscious of the guilt of conspiring against the constitution;—They well know that its overthrow is intended; but they are afraid to disclose or avow the plot at this time:—Give them Snyder and executive power and they would certainly shew the cloven foot, which is at present but clumsily concealed.—Men of the western country! Look around you on those who by vile falsehood and inflammatory calumny are attempting to lead you blindfold into their snares;---Rise and assert your reverence for the excellent constitution we now possess;---Come forward at the election and give your voices and your votes to those who do not wish for change to better their condition;---who will cherish, improve and extend the growing prosperity of Pennsylvania under its present institutions, and whose interests are so fixed that to further them, yours must at the same time be faithfully attended to and promoted.

ISAAC CRAIG,
JOHN DARRAGH,
THOMAS BRACKEN,
WILLIAM PORTER,
STEEL SEMPLE,
GEO. SHIRAS,
JOHN SCULL,
JOHN M'DONALD.

PITTSBURGH, *August*, 8, 1808.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 27.

Intelligence was received at New-Orleans on the 16th ult. from Baton Rouge, that serious apprehensions were entertained by Governor Grandpre of a rebellion against the government of his catholic majesty; and that major Ellis, formerly of New-Orleans, had been arrested and was in close custody.

The editor in the last number of the Washington Federalist, state that the President has resolved to recommend to Congress, at the opening of the next session to continue the embargo nine months longer, repeatedly declaring (since the return of the Osage,) that it is our wisest policy.

A passenger who arrived at New-York, in the Numa from Jamaica, informs, that the British Packet from Falmouth, brought London news to Jamaica as late as the 27th of May. He says positive accounts were received by her, that Gen. Armstrong had been ordered from Paris.

We have good authority for stating that our government have given orders for the immediate construction of two brigs of 18 guns, and a number of gun boats, on the lakes.

By this movement our Vermont and N. York brethren, will see their future fate. If the embargo were to be removed in a few months, it would not be necessary to build these vessels; for it is obvious they are for the sole purpose of putting an end to the communication by water, with Canada.—*Boston Rep.*

Since Jefferson has made Duane a lieutenant colonel, it is rumored that Tom Paine is to be appointed *Chaplain* to the army.

We want to know what has become of the secret two millions of dollars which Congress voted two years ago, and of which we have not heard that any official account has ever yet been rendered. A wit told us the other day, that he believed the money had gone "to the tomb of all the Capulets." A bye-stander wished to know where that was—"Why in France, to be sure—where else should it be?"

Balt. Fed. Rep.

Extract of a letter from Trinidad, dated June 27.

"An express is sent to the admiral at head quarters, and another express for Caraccas will leave town this day, with the extraordinary Gazette, containing the particulars of the revolution in Spain: the government being anxious that the Spaniards should be on their guard, and the admiral fully informed of the important event before the French had got hold of it, who might avail themselves of the notice by sending a fore to the main to seize the dominions in the name of Bonaparte."

Another letter mentions, that about 10,000 Frenchmen had already fallen victims to the rage of the populace in Spain.

The affairs of Spain are at length brought to a crisis, and the boasted pride of Castile is compelled to submit to the mandates of the emperor of France, who is, in fact, at present, the ruler of Europe. The extraordinary revolution in Spain, is of a miraculous nature. Until we received the official intelligence, we could not credit the rumour. A change in the Spanish government was absolutely necessary. The people have long groaned under their bondage, and ignorance and poverty were the lot of the majority of the inhabitants of Old Spain and its colonies. Whether the interference of Bonaparte will be of advantage to them is yet to be discovered. No doubt exists, but this revolution will be marked with scenes of bloodshed and confusion, which might naturally be expected from the dispositions and situations of the grandees.

N. Y. Oracle.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July 25.*

Our city has been honored for a few days past with the presence of a CHINESE Mandarin and merchant with his secretary.—His object in visiting this place is to obtain an exemption from the restrictions of the embargo, so as to be permitted to charter a vessel for China, to carry back his property, collected in this country to the amount of forty or fifty thousand Dollars.

There are, we hear, various circumstances of a very peculiar nature connected with this request. One of these, as characteristic of national modes of thinking, is worth stating.---The Mandarin's father being ninety years old, his death may be daily looked for. According to the usages of the disciples of Confucus, of which he is one, his remains, in case of his death, cannot be interred, in the absence of his son, in less than seven years. This necessarily renders his son very anxious to return.

Their physiognomy, dress and manners are very peculiar and interesting. Their dress and external character correspond exactly with the representations of the statuary and painter; the leading characteristics of their countenance and manners are gravity, benevolence and mildness.

FRESH GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,
Have just received an additional supply of
Fine white Marseilles and fancy waistcoating
Black cotton hose
Nankeen hose and half hose
Blue nankeen, and shirting muslins
Ladies' silk and kid gloves, long & short
Cambric muslins
Fine jaconet and book muslins
Embroidered shawls
Dark gingham
White buckram
Glass and pearl buttons
Silk & cotton umbrellas
Parasols, &c. &c.
Which they are now selling at the most reduced prices, for cash.
Also, just received from Maysville, Ken. a quantity of
CORDAGE,
Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, few a tons Pig Lead, and a quantity of Salt Petre, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, *August* 9, 1808.

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

TO LET,

PART of a HOUSE in the Diamond, until the 1st day of April next. Enquire of CHARLES WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, August 9, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, on the Allegheny river, one mile from Pittsburgh, about three weeks ago, a dark, sorrel MARE, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, has a white face and three white feet, had been kicked on the brest and fore shoulder, and tar put upon it, which brought the hair off, a natural trotter, switched tail. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said Mare to the subscriber, or give him information so that he can get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

BRINTNAL ROBBINS.

Pitt township, Allegheny County, August 6, 1808.

STRAY.

ENTERED with the subscriber, Woodranger for Allegheny county, a sorrel Mare, 9 or 10 years old, a blaze in her face, one hind foot white, a natural trotter, about 15 hands high, shod before, and has had the pole evil. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers Creek, August 8, 1808.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has opened a Store in Market Street, Pittsburgh, next door to Zadok Cramer's Book-store, where *Cash* will be given for *Country Produce*, such as, *Flour, superfine and middlings, Corn, Corn Meal, Rye, Oats, Bran, Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Cherry Bounce, Gin, &c.* A constant supply of the above articles will be received and sold, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices for ready money. Waggoners and Travellers will be supplied with horse feed on moderate terms.

DENNIS S. SCULLY.

July 22, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of David Harper and Henry Wilkinson, of Pittsburgh, trading under the firm of *Harper & Wilkinson*, is this day dissolved. All those residing in Pittsburgh, who have demands against said firm, are requested to present them to David Harper, and those who are indebted to make payment to Joseph Philips, agent for Peter A. Browne, assignee.

D. HARPER,
H. WILKINSON.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending to change his line of business shortly, requests all persons having demands against him, to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, to call and discharge their respective balances, on or before the 1st of September. Those who neglect this notice, may expect their accounts to be left with proper officers for collection.

GEO. SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1808.

N. B. He has on hand, as usual, a large supply of *Merchandize;* consisting of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, &c.*—also about 80 or 100 thousand wt. of *Tobacco*, a considerable part of which is manufactured into *Plug, Pigtail* and *Twist;* together with a large quantity of *Cigars, Scotch and Rappee Snuff.* Merchants and others may be supplied with any quantity, at the most reduced prices. Orders will be punctually attended to. G. S.

Wanted, Two apprentices to the Tobacconist trade.

TOWN OF SHENANGO.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has laid out a Town, at the BIG BEND of Shenango river, on donation tract No. 78, 500 acres, 4th district, and the Lots therein will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 3d Monday in September next, at the town of Mercer (within a few miles of the ground)—The fitness of the ground on which the town is laid out; the peculiar, and well known advantages of the situation, and a handsome navigable water passing through it, are conveniences which no doubt, will claim the attention of the public.

Terms of sale—one third in hand—one third in eight months—and one third in one year.

A plan of the town may be seen in the offices of the commissioners of Crawford and Mercer counties, respectively; at Mr. M'Millan's, Mercer; at Mr. Spencer's, Pittsburgh; and at Mr. Hemphill's, Beaver. JOSEPH MORRISON,

No. 223, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

June 21, 1808.

N. B. 300 acres, or any lesser quantity, of first rate land, on which is an excellent mill seat, on the Lackawanick, and adjoining the said town, for sale

---

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Good Pasture.

THE subscriber, living on the Monongahela, at the two mile run, having excellent Pasture, will take in horned cattle.—He has a separate field, with good clover, in which he would take a number of calves.

FERGUS FERGUSON.

July 22, 1808.

Just Received

AT

The Storage and Commission Warehouse,

of the subscriber—

60 Boxes Chocolate
24 Bags best green Coffee
Young hyson and hyson skin Teas
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Mustard by the dn. or box containing 6 dozen bottles.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Notes at 60 and 90 days.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1808. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, wtth a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

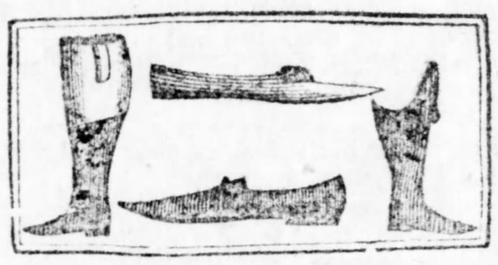
AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

Twenty Dollars reward.

Absconded from the subscriber's house in Canonsburgh, the 10th inst. JONATHAN SISTER, a Journeyman Saddler, abont 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair hair, and has rather a down look, a scar on one of his cheeks, occasioned, apparently, by a cut or burn. The said Sister stole out of the shop and took with him tools and saddle-furniture to the amount of Sixteen Dollars:—He also took with him, a Bay Horse, 5 years old, near 15 hands high, both his hind feet white. As the said Jonathan passed through Pittsburgh, it is conjectured, that he will take some rout towards Lake Erie, perhaps to the town of Erie, and strive to get into some shop to work at his trade.—The above reward will be given if the Thief and Horse are brought to this place with all reasonable expences, or Ten Dollars for the horse alone, with expences.

JOHN MURPHY.

Canonsburgh, July 14th, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Irwin, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly attested to the subscribers, for settlement, and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment on or before the first of August next.

MARY IRWIN, Adm'x.
JAMES IRWIN, Adm'r.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1808.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land,

in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

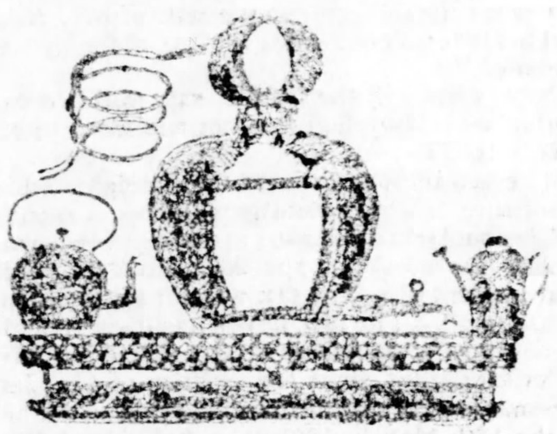
It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices' Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS. SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY ANTHONY BEELEN,

Front-street, an additional supply of

PINK, buff and blue gingams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.

All which he will sell low for Cash.

Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.